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PRINCE LINE . .

TO ITALY

Via
The Azores

Naples and Mt. Vesuvius

C. B. RICHARD & CO.
GENERAL PASSENGER AGENTS
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

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(FOR OTHER AGENTS SEE PAGE 33.)

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River Nile
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THE PRINCE LINE.

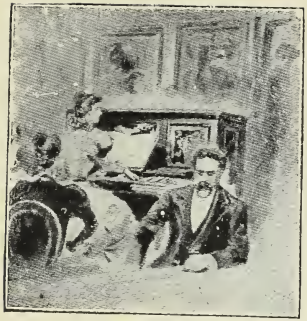
THE MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE OF THE PRINCE LINE

WAS established in September, 1897, for the transportation of passengers between **NEW YORK** and **ITALY**, via the **Azore Islands.** A regular service is maintained every three weeks by the new steamers "SPARTAN PRINCE," "TARTAR PRINCE" and "TROJAN PRINCE," for the present, but it is intended that other steamers will be added to make the Line a semi-monthly one. That a service like that of the PRINCE LINE to Italy, with reasonable rates of cabin passage, comfortable, modern and moderately fast steamers, supplies a long-felt want, the well-filled cabins so far, and the many flattering testimonials constantly being received amply confirm. Ninety-five per cent. of the cabin passengers carried on these steamers are Americans.

DECK SCENE.

Steamers "SPARTAN PRINCE," "TARTAR PRINCE" and "TROJAN PRINCE," with which the Line was inaugurated, are sister-ships of recent construction. They are provided with numerous water-tight compartments, making them practically unsinkable. Their engines are of the triple-expansion type, capable of running the steamer between New York and Naples in less than fifteen days. The vessels are equipped with all the most modern appliances and improvements; the appointments throughout are of the best, although the excessively luxurious has been made to yield to plainer, yet more practical adornments. There is but one cabin, **First Cabin.**

p 76



SALOON.

THE MAIN SALOON is situated on the Upper Deck, amidships, forwar of the machinery and kitchen, thus avoiding all obnoxious odors. A skyligh in the centre, and portholes at the sides, give perfect ventilation and ligh while at night the saloon is illuminated by electricity.

A **Library** and a **Piano** will assist passengers in passing the tim pleasantly.

THE SMOKING ROOM is a very cozy place, light and well ventilated with entrance at either side direct from the covered Promenade Deck.

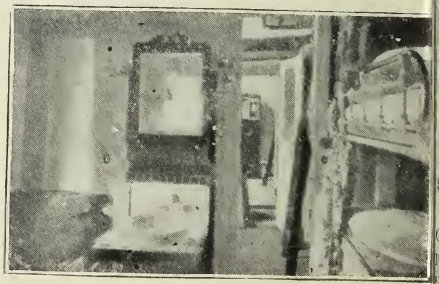
THE STATEROOMS to the number of seventeen, are all situated amid ships on the Main Deck, the inside rooms receiving almost as much light an air from above, by means of skylights opened and closed at will, as the out side rooms do through their portholes. Each stateroom contains the usua two stationary berths and a sofa, the latter being arranged so as to be use for a berth, thus making it possible to accommodate either two or thre passengers in each stateroom. Every room has a fold-up washstand so tha no space is unnecessarily wasted; in short, no expense has been spared in acquiring the most modern and most improved fittings and furnishings, great care having been taken to fill every want that may tend to the comfort of passengers.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS are in every stateroom as well as throughout the ship.

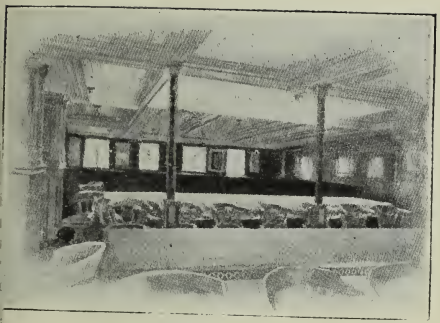
BATHROOMS. The ladies' and gentlemen's bathrooms are situated in close proximity to all the passengers' staterooms.

THE CUISINE is first-class, and equal to that of the best English hotels. A large assortment of wines, liquors and cigars is always on hand at very reasonable prices.

An experienced **PHYSICIAN** will be found on every steamer, whose services are free.



STATEROOM.



DINING SALOON.

THE CAPTAINS AND OFFICERS are Englishmen, some being officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

THE CHIEF STEWARDS AND STEWARDESSES on this route have established for themselves an enviable reputation for their courteous attention to all passengers alike.

BERTHS will not be considered positively engaged unless a deposit of $20 is made for each adult passenger, the balance to be paid at least two weeks before sailing.

ROUND-TRIP tickets between New York, Naples or Genoa are issued at a reduction of 7½ per cent. off the outward and return rate, the return portion being valid one year. No round-trip tickets are sold for the Azore Islands.

BAGGAGE. Passenger baggage should not be sent to the PRINCE LINE pier until the day of sailing. Tags and labels will be supplied by the General Passenger Agents, and must be marked plainly with name of passenger, steamer, port of debarkation, and whether wanted in the stateroom. Only hand baggage and steamer trunks not exceeding twelve inches in height can be accommodated in state-rooms. Passengers are allowed twenty cubic feet of baggage free, excess being charged at the rate of twenty cents per cubic foot.

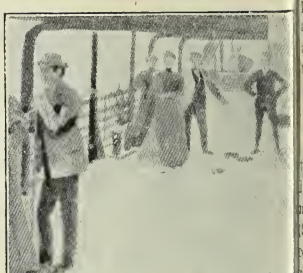
BICYCLES. Bicycles must be crated and are carried, at the risk of owners, for $2.50 each.

STEAMER CHAIRS will be found on board in care of the Chief Steward, and may be hired at the rate of $1.00 for each trip.

PASSPORTS. While scarcely needed except for touring through Russia, Roumania, Bulgaria and the Orient, they are useful as a means of identification and are required to obtain admission to some museums, and passengers should therefore not shun so small an outlay for an article so handy in time of need. Passports can be procured from Washington in forty-eight hours, and will be attended to by C. B. Richard & Co., the General Passenger Agents of the Line, upon application. The United States Government fee, notarial and other charges amount to $3.00 in all.

FOREIGN MONEY. The safest and most convenient way to carry money abroad is either in the form of Drafts, or as a Letter of Credit, on which money can be obtained at any of the principal cities of the world. Passengers will also do well to take with them a fair supply of foreign banknotes or coin. Drafts, Letters of Credit, as well as Banknotes and Coin of every country, may be had in any amount and at lowest current rates, of C. B. Richard & Co.'s Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York.

RAILWAYS IN EUROPE. European railways generally have three classes. First class has seats furnished more or less luxuriously ; in second class the cushions are upholstered with cloth and are comfortable, while third class is usually provided with plain wooden benches. The latter, although much frequented by the masses, is used by tourists principally for very short journeys only. Every train has smoking compartments, as well as compartments reserved exclusively for ladies traveling alone.



PROMENADE DECK.

THE MEDITERRANEAN ROUTE TO ITALY

and to the **RIVIERA** and **SOUTHERN FRANCE** in general, as well as to **SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA, EGYPT** and the **HOLY LAND,** is more and more appreciated every year as being the route *par excellence.* The PRINCE LINE steamers keep well below the fog belt, where storms are unusual. It is here one generally encounters clear skies by day, nights that are sublime, and mirror-like seas. In winter, after the first day out from New York, one's time is spent almost entirely on deck, and in summer the air is balmy and invigorating, making life a constant joy during the voyage.

The voyage between **New York** and **Naples** by PRINCE LINE steamers takes about fifteen days but the time passes rapidly, owing to the breaks in the journey. The first stop made is at **St. Michaels** in the Azores Islands, where passengers are given about four to five hours ashore. About four days later the steamer passes in view of **Gibraltar,** and enters the Mediterranean Sea. At **Naples** the steamer remains about two days, giving passengers ample opportunity to visit the sights afforded by the city and its vicinity, passengers having the

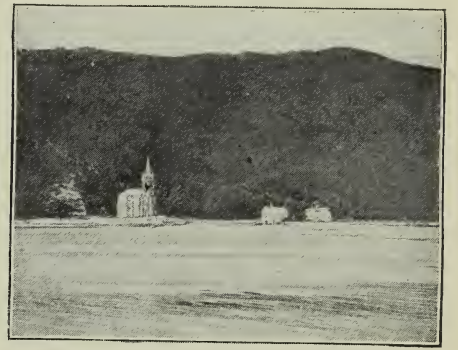
privilege of returning to the steamer for meals and for the night. The voyage from Naples to **Genoa** takes about thirty hours, where the journey ends. Returning, the steamers start from Genoa, occasionally take a run over to Palermo or Messina in Sicily, and then to **Naples** to take on passengers from where they sail to New York direct, without stopping at any other port.

THE AZORES.

For those people who seek health and recreation, and who, in quest of both, must consult their purse, there is no more economic resort than the Azore Islands. These Islands occupy a longitudinal but irregular line in mid-Atlantic of some 400 geographical miles in extent, situated between latitudes 36° 59′ and 39° 44′ north, and longitudes 25° 10′ and 31° 7′ west of Greenwich. The Azores consist of nine islands, St. Michaels (San Miguel), Santa Maria, Terceira, San Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Flores and Corvo. According to the census of 1895, the population of the Islands amounted altogether to 269,401, among which St. Michaels leads with 125,669 souls. The inhabitants are Portuguese, and subject to the crown of Portugal.

St. Michaels is the Island at which the **Prince Line** steamers touch. It is the largest, and distant about 2,330 miles east of New York, and about 700 miles west of Portugal. Its closest continental neighbor.

The capital of St. Michaels is **Ponta Delgada**, with a population of 17,635. It is at this port that the **Prince Line** steamers land their passengers, remaining long enough to give tourists en route to Italy a chance to go ashore for a few hours and thus pleasantly break the ocean journey. Many tourists and invalids prefer to remain at St. Michaels. One always finds here a number of American and English people, and the Portuguese society is hospitable and entertaining. Short excursions can be made from there to the surrounding towns, while the city itself has a good theatre, a large public



AZORES. LAKE OF VALLE DAS FURNAS.

WOMEN OF THE AZORES.

library and museum, numbers of fine gardens, ancient churches, governme buildings, public markets, etc., that afford some diversion. For the inva there is no better health resort in the world than the Hot Springs of S Miguel in the Valle das Furnas. To quote Dr. Herman Canfield, of Brist R. I.: "Comfortable carriages, drawn by three mules abreast, make t trip over the mountains in a day, over a road built and maintained by t government. It is a delight, indeed, to bowl along with a smooth, compa pumice-stone macadam under wheel. Up hills and around the sides mountains, now down into deep gorges, over ridges spanning roaring strea or rocky gullies; now touching the very sea and catching the dashi spray, then up again 2,000 feet; orange groves on every side; banana loquats and pineapples; strange trees and trees familiar, and shrubs, flowe and ferns everywhere. At last we dash down a narrow gorge and come out the shore of the lake of the Valley of the Furnas, with the peaks of Cafahot Vara, etc., towering 3,500 feet into the sky beyond. The springs of Las Furn are efficacious in the following diseases:

First. In rheumatism, chronic cases always recover, and what is mo remarkable is the permanency of the cure, a number of cases being report in which there has been no relapse up to date, a period of ten years thereabouts. If the waters can be persisted in, ordinary chronic rheumatis seems to be entirely cured. Every case improves.

Second. Sure relief from dyspepsia and intestinal troubles.

Third. Skin diseases are for the most part cured, almost always benefited, especially eczema.

Fourth. To my mind this is a perfect heaven for a neurasthenic. My own experience was a very happy on After a long period of nervous suffering following a severe attack of *la grippe*, I reached the Springs January 1s a complete wreck. In the first thirty days I gained thirty-four pounds, and all the neurasthenic sympton disappeared in proportion. On January 1st I could not walk a quarter of a mile. January 30th I walked twel miles without discomfort. The expense of the trip is very small; three hundred dollars will cover all expenses the passage there and return and a sojourn of three months. Five hundred dollars will allow one to do it like a lord

GIBRALTAR.

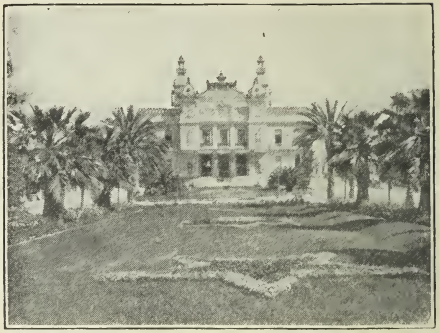
The **Prince Line** is the only company entertaining **regular** sailings to St. Michaels, landing passengers on the eighth day out from New York Two Portuguese lines, with somewhat irregular sailings, touch at the Azores on their way to New York, or passengers can procced to Naples or Genoa by a subsequent **Prince Line** steamer upon which there may be room, and in that case the **Prince Line** pursers have authority to give a stop-over ticket upon payment of $10.00 per adult ticket. There is also frequent communication between the Azores and England, and Lisbon, Portugal.

THE RIVIERA.

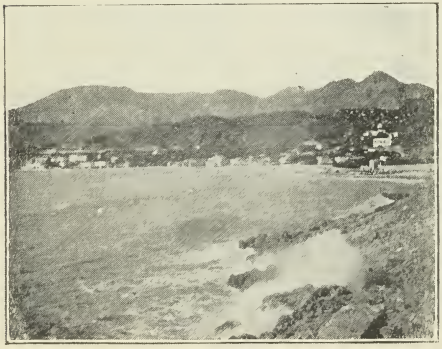
The lovely legions of Southern Europe are too well known to require any but a passing allusion. One spot is more beautiful than the other, and in many places are found gathered the most fashionable society of almost every nation, living, according to their means, in princely or less pretentious style. The Riviera is composed of the narrow sea border of Liguria, divided by Genoa into an Eastern and Western half, and is one of the most picturesque regions in all Italy. It affords a delightful variety of landscapes, bold and lofty promenories, alternating with wooded hills, and richly cultivated plains near the coast. At places the road passes precipitous and frowning cliffs, washed by the surf of the Mediterranean, while the summits are crowned with the venerable ruins of towers erected in bygone ages for protection against pirates. At other places extensive plantations of olives, with their grotesque and gnarled stems, bright green pine forests, and luxuriant growth of figs, vines, citrons, oranges, oleanders, myrtles, and aloes greet the view, and even palms are occasionally seen Many of the towns are charmingly situated in fertile spots, or on picturesque hills; others, commanded by ancient strongholds, are perched like nests among the rocks. The air throughout the year is soft and balmy and the perfect drainage makes all the larger cities healthy at all seasons, and many tourists, aware of this, are now spending their summer holidays in this picturesque and entrancing neighborhood.

WINTER VIEWS ALONG THE RIVIERA.

CANNES.



MONTE CARLO.



MENTONE.

NICE.

ITALY.

Reigning Sovereign: Humbert I., born March 14, 1844, king of United Italy. Ascended the throne January 9, 1878, succeeding Victor Emmanuel II.

Italy consists of a long boot-shaped peninsula, between the Adriatic and the Mediterranean, extending from northwest to southeast, the greatest length of which is 718 miles, from the boundary near Courmayeur to the Cape Sta Maria di Leuca, south of Otranto. The breadth at the north is 340 miles, from the Alps at the Monte Viso to the mouth of the Po. It contains 16 Territories (and 69 Provinces). viz: Piedmont, Liguria (Genoa, etc), Lombardy (Milan, etc.), Venice, Emilia (Bologna, etc.), Umbria (Perugia, etc.), the Marches (Ancona, etc.), Tuscany (Florence, etc.), Rome, Abruzzi, Campania (Naples, etc.), Puglia (Brindisi, etc.), Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia, etc. **Area:** 110,655 square miles. Its northern border is formed by the Alps, extending in a long curve line from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, near Genoa, to the head of the Adriatic. The Alps are connected with the Apennines, a lower but still important range, which stretches through the peninsular part of Italy to the Straits of Messina, dividing the country into two narrow sections of low land, which run along between the mountains and the adjacent seas. The great Plain of Lombardy, between the Alps and the Apennines, in northern Italy, traversed by the Po, is about 250 miles from east to west, its average breadth being 50 miles.

NAPLES.

Principal Mountains: Mont Blanc (on the borders of French Savoy), 15,780 ft. above the sea; Monte Rosa (on the Swiss border), 15,215 ft.; Monte Viso (in the W. Alps), 12,640 ft.; Grand Paradis (in the Graian Alps), 13,300 ft.; Monte Corno, or Gran Sasso, in the Central Apennines, 9,850 ft. **Passes:** Mont Cenis, 8,470 ft.; Great St. Bernard, 8,130 ft.; the Stelvio, 9,175 ft.; Simplon, 6,590 ft. **Volcanoes:** Mount Aetna (in Sicily), 10,870 ft.; Mount Vesuvius (at Naples), 4,000 ft.; Stomboli (in the Lipari group), 2,650 ft.

Lakes: Maggiore, Lugano, Como, Garda, and smaller ones, all in the Alps, and noted for beautiful scenery.

Rivers: The largest are the Po, with a course of 450 miles, the Tiber and the Arno.

Winds: N. W., called Maestro; N. E., Greco; S. E., Scirocco; S. W., Libeccio.

Population (1890): 30,158,408.

Army: 268,000 in peace; war footing, 2,681,800.

Navy (1891): 269 vessels (18 being ironclads).

Commerce: Chiefly with England, France and Austria, employing 7,720 ships (192 being steamers), of 990,000 tons, with 181,400 sailors. Among the **Products** are iron, lead, sulphur, glass, marble, rice, oil, fruits, wine, sugar, silk and silkworms, pottery, straw hats, mosaics.

Total Exports and Imports: £100,000,000.

Revenue: £62½ millions; **Expenditure:** £62¼ millions; **Debt:** £404 millions.

POMPEII AND VESUVIUS.

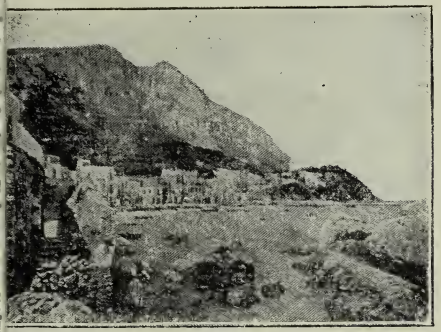
Money: 100 centesimi=1 lira=18½ cts. United States.

Bank Notes are for 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10 and 5 lire; the smaller notes for 2 and 1 lira, which are still in circulation, will be finally withdrawn. No new notes of these amounts are issued, and old ones as paid in are not re-issued. **Gold Coins**—100, 80, 20, 10 and 5 lire. **Silver Coins**—5, 2 and 1 lira, and 50 and 20 centesimi pieces. **Bronze Coins**—1, 2, 5 and 10 centesimi. The 5 centesimi piece is called soldo, and prices are sometimes quoted in soldi. Soiled or torn notes should be declined. **Postage** to the United States and to other foreign countries, 25 centesimi under ½ oz. Postal Cards, 10 centesimi. Newspapers, 5 centesimi Post offices (1884), 3,609. Postage stamps are called "francobolli." Postage throughout Italy, 15 centesimi.

Telegraphs: In 1884, there were 17,237 miles of telegraphs. Cable to United States, 32 cents U. S. per word.

Railways: Return Tickets and Circular Tickets, at a reduction of 25 to 35 per cent. Children from 3 to 7, half fare. The 2d Class is generally comfortable and well cushioned; but travelers are recommended not to travel 3d Class. There are 9,600 miles of railways.

Hotels: In Italy it is well to bargain beforehand for rooms, etc., unless the hotel has fixed prices. This is especially necessary in small towns. Where there is no table d'hôte, ask for a dinner for 3 lire, including wine.



CAPRI.

The best Hotels are very comfortable. **Servants** are now charged for in the bills throughout Italy, 1 lira. **Wines:** Among good wines are Chianti, Stradella, Malvasina, Moscato. At Rome "Velletri" is a good ordinary Wine.

Passports: Passports now require *no visa* for any portion of the Kingdom of Italy. Nevertheless, the Passport itself is indispensable to the traveler; it saves time, and often obtains admission to public buildings.

Churches: Italy is famous for the number and magnificence of its churches, and many of those in the provincial towns are of the highest architectural interest. What renders them so extremely interesting is the costliness of their internal decorations. Travelers should not be deterred from entering by the outside appearance, since the exteriors of some of the most magnificent edifices are shapeless masses of brick. Churches are generally closed from 12 to 3 or 4. Travelers will do well to rise early and visit the public buildings of a town before noon. Some are only open in the morning. Fee to all Public Galleries, Museums, etc , 1 lira.

SORRENTO.

Theatres: There are often two representations daily, in the afternoon and evening, the latter being the dearer. The entrance fee frequently only admits to the theatre, a further payment being required for a seat. Prices of admission change almost daily, according to the play produced.

Shops rarely have fixed prices. It is usually sufficient to offer two-thirds or three-fourths of the price demanded. Purchases should never be made in the presence of a hotel employee.

STREET IN NAPLES.

NAPLES.

Population (1896): 529,400, including environs.

Hotels: Grand Hotel; Bristol; Parker's; Britannique; Westend.

Post and Telegraph Office: Palazzo Gravina; Strada Montoliveto.

Cabs: With 1 horse, per course, by day, 70 centesimi; an hour, 1½ lire; and 1 lira 10 centesimi for every consecutive hour. Two-horse carriage about double.

Theatres: San Carlo, Opera. Fiorentini, Italian prose and drama. Del Fondo, Opera and drama. Politeama. Nuovo, Comic Opera. San Carlino, Bellini, Rossini, Sannazaro, Fenice, Petrella.

English Church Service: Strada S. Pasquale, Sundays at 11 and 3.15. Presbyterian Church, Sundays at 11, and Wednesdays at 3. Wesleyan Methodist Church at 11. Baptist Church at 11. Scotch Church, 2 Cappella Vecchia, Sundays at 11 and 3.30; Wednesdays at 3.

Naples, the former capital of the Two Sicilies, 155 miles from Rome, is a beautiful spot on a beautiful bay. It is the most lively place in Italy. Mean winter temperature, 48½°. The entrance by the Porta della Maddalena, near the Bay, is the most striking. It is commanded by three Forts, Castel Sant' Elmo on the west, 875 feet high, and is divided in two by the Toledo, or main street, which begins in Piazza del Plebiscito, and runs north to Via Nuova and Capodimonte. The east side is the older and more lively. Most of the houses are lofty (with walls 7 feet thick), and the streets narrow.

Palaces: Palazzo Reale (the King's, open by order). Palazzo Angri. Palazzo Ottajano. Camaldoli Convent, on a point of view 1,475 feet high.

Churches: Of its 200 churches those best worth a visit are the Gesù Nuovo, in the style of St. Peter's at Rome. S. Severo (1590), a private chapel. Archbishop's Gothic Cathedral. Chapel of St. Januarius (Gennaro). Santa Chiara, or Second Cathedral, Gothic. St. Domenico Maggiore, Gothic. Also San Severino e Sosio. Santa Maria del Carmine, near Masaniello's Fountain. S. Martino (rich in paintings and marbles), at the Charter-house on St. Elmo, a fine convent, now a library.

Museums: Palazzo di Capodimonte is a Museum of paintings, etc., and is near the entrance to the extensive Catacombs. Museo Nazionale (formerly Borbonico) possesses a picture gallery and relics discovered at Pompeii and Herculaneum, Capua, Cumæ. Open every day (except Mond.), 10 to 3, for 1 lira, Sunday and Thurs., free. Royal Library contains 200,000 vols. and 4,000 MSS. Aquarium, by the sea side, where coral may be seen growing The Galleria Umberto I. was built in 1887-90, after the plans of Di Mauro of Rome, and is said to have cost over four million dollars. Its longest nave, stretching from the Toledo to the Municipio, is 160 yards long and 185 yards high, including its glass and iron dome.

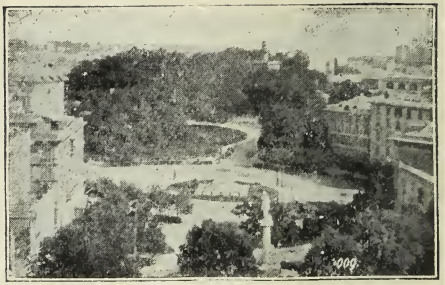
Environs: Studded with extinct volcanoes. Within a few miles are Virgil's Tomb, at the end of the Chiaja; the grotto of Posilipo; Lake Avernus; Lucrine Lake; Sibyl's Grotto under Monte Nuovo (rose 1538). Cumæ; Baiæ and Misenum; the islands of Ischia, Procida and Capri; the coast of Castellammare and Sorrento; the streets of Pompeii and the excavations of Herculaneum. **Pozzuoli** is near the ruins of the Amphitheatre and Temple of Serapis, Nisida Island, and Old Mole (ponte), with a sandy volcanic soil.

Ascent of Vesuvius: By carriage from Naples, Piazza dei Martiri, to the Funicular Railway Station, near the observatory, and then up the cone to the crater in 10 minutes, by the new Funicular Railway, placed at a slope of 30° to 40°, and worked by a wire rope and stationary engine. Charge, up and down, 25 lire. A restaurant, post and telegraph office are open. This railway takes you within a reasonable distance of the final cone, the ascent of which can be made on foot. There is no necessity to employ a guide, but if you wish for one to take you to the crater's edge, he can be procured at the upper station for a few lire. The N. E. side of the mountain is named Monte Somma, of which the highest peak is the Punta del Nasone, 3,730 feet above sea. A short distance from the Funicular Railway Station a new eruption took place which may be visited. It is an interesting sight to see the lava flowing sluggishly at your very feet. The Funicular Railway Co. issues tickets for two excursions: Vesuvius and Pompeii in one day.

The ruins of **Pæstum** may be visited in a day. Take an evening train to Salerno, start early the next morning, and return to Naples in the evening. The three magnificent temples are in a fine state of preservation. Another excursion is by the line round the Bay, under Vesuvius, to **Torre del Greco** (population 25,000), 7 miles on lava beds, and **Torre Annunziata** (population 20,000), 6 miles further.

Pompeii was destroyed by an eruption of Mt. Vesuvius on August 24, '79, about 2,000 of its inhabitants perishing in this disaster. The ruins are now covered with a mass fully 20 feet in thickness. The distance to Pompeii is only 1¼ miles by rail and the hours of admission are from 7 a. m to 6 p. m. Inspection of the ruins occupies about 3 hours.

GENOA.



GENOA.

Population (1898): 221,500.

Hotels: Grand Hotel de Savoie; Grand Hotel Isotta; Hotel de Londres.

Post Office: Galleria Mazzini.

Telegraph Office: Palazzo Ducale.

Cabs (1 horse): 1 lira 50 centesimi first hour; the drive or course, 1 lira.

Omnibuses: 10 centesimi and 20 centesimi.

English Church Service: Church of the Holy Ghost, Via Goito; Church Seamen's Institute, Via Milano; Presbyterian Church, Via Peschiera.

Theatres: Carlo Felice, Piazza Carlo Felice; Politeama Genovese; Paganini; Politeama Regina Margherita, Via Venti Settembre; Alfieri, Via Corsica.

Genoa, called "La Superba," or the Proud, at the middle of the Riviera, in Piedmont, a chief port of Italy, 103 miles from Turin, or Milan. Marble is used everywhere. Its numerous Villas, covering the hills about it, are seen to the best advantage when coming into the harbor, which is made by the two solid Moles, or piers. Fine view is had from the Lighthouse, 353 steps, or 384 feet high. The city is strongly fortified.

Palaces: Open in middle of day, for about 1 lira, mostly along the streets called Balbi, Nuova and Nuovissima. Palazzo del Municipio (formerly Doria Tursi), in Strada Nuova, has a bronze tablet, dated 633; Palazzo Spinola, 14—16th cent.; Palazzo Pallavicini; Rosto, the gift of the Galliera family to the city, with a Library and Picture Gallery; Ducale, now the Prefettura; Palazzo Reale (a royal seat), with some paintings.

Churches: Generally poor outside, but gorgeous within. Large Cathedral of St. Lorenzo, begun 1110. The best part is the chapel of St. John the Baptist, inside which no woman was permitted, except on one day of the year. Notice the treasures in the Sacristy. Other Churches are the Annunziata; San Ambrogio; S. Filippo Neri; San Siro, founded before 904; S. Matteo, founded by the Doria family, near their Palace; Santa Maria di Carignano.

Public Buildings: Old Exchange, or Borsa. Old Compera, now the Custom House, with statues of city ·thies, down to Cavour, in the great hall. University in Balbi Palace, with 70,000 vols., coins, etc. Academy Fine Arts, with a Library of 50,000 vols., paintings, inscriptions, stands in Piazza Carlo Felice. The Public ·dens at Acqua Sole, near Villa Negro. The Cemetery (Campo Santo), 2 miles out, on the Bisagno, has noble sters.

Filigree Works: In Silver and Double Gilt.

Drives: No visitor to Genoa should depart without driving through the Via di Circonvallazione a Mare, the Via di Circonvallazione a Monte, both magnificent routes commanding beautiful views.

Suburbs: **Sampierdarena** (population 19,500), a suburb to the west, past the Lighthouse and the Spinola and ssi Palaces. At **Albaro**, on the east, are the churches of S. Francesco and S. Martino, near the Art Potteries en to visitors).

Tram to Sestri, Cornigliano, Pegli. Also **Boat**, 1 lira.

MILAN.

MILAN.

Population (1898): 425,800, including the *Corpi*, or suburbs.

Hotels: Grand Hotel de la Ville; Grand Hotel Milan; Grande Bretagne et Reichmann.

Post Office: 20 Via Rastrelli.

Telegraph Office: Piazza Mercanti.

Cabs: 1 horse, per course, 1 lira; from and to the station, 1¼ lire. By time, first half hour, 1 lira. Baggage outside, 25 centesimi. **Omnibuses** from the Duomo to all the city gates, 10 centesimi; to railway station, 25 centesimi.

Theatres: Alla Scala, great theatre, holds 3,600, has six rows of boxes; Manzoni; Dal Verme; Lirico Internazionale; Filodrammatici; Eden Theatre of Varieties; Follia.

English Church Service: All Saints Church, at 11 a. m. and 3.30 p. m. Waldensian Church, at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

Milan, "la Grande," the capital of Lombardy, near the Ticino, 93 miles from Turin, 176 miles from Venice the ancient *Mediolanum*, founded by the Gauls. It is 7 miles round, including the old town within the Naviglio Canal and the new suburbs, and has 13 massive gates. Porta Sempione is a fine arch, on the Simplon road, near which is the old Ducal Castello, or Arsenal.

Churches: The Cathedral or Duomo, the largest church in Italy, is built entirely of marble, and has mosaics and tombs of the Viscontis. It is 500 feet by 186, with a nave 157 feet high, and has a tower 360 feet high and 135 spires or pinnacles, 1,500 bas-reliefs, with 1,923 statues outside and 680 within. The treasury is exceedingly rich. Ascend the tower, 494 steps, for the view. Leonardo Da Vinci's "Last Supper," much decayed, is in the refectory (now a barrack) of the Dominican Church of Santa Maria delle Grazie (not open after 3 on fête days). Note also the churches of Sant' Ambrogio, very ancient, San Lorenzo, Passion, S. Satiro, Sant' Alessandro.

The Ambrosian Library (open daily, 10 to 3, ½ franc) contains 160,000 vols. and 15,000 MSS., including rare parchments. The Ambrosian Academy contains, besides the Library, a Picture Gallery, including works by Raphael Titian, Da Vinci. The Brera, or Palace of Science and Art, at 28 Via di Brera, contains the Pinacoteca (Picture Gallery), a Library (300,000 vols.) and Canova's bronze statue of Napoleon I. Gallery open daily, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. (9 a. m. to 3 p. m. in winter), 1 lira; Sunday, 12 to 3 p. m., free.

Promenades: At Viale dei Colli, the Public Gardens and Giardina Cova.

Excursions: To Villa Simonetta (for the echo), 1½ miles from Porta Tenaglia; the famous Abbey of Chiaravelle (3 miles), a rich church; and the Certosa, near Pavia. At Monza, 8 miles, is a Gothic Cathedral founded 590, where they show the Sacred Crown of Lombardy—of gold, with an iron band made out of nails from the true Cross.

TURIN.

Population (1898): 340,000.

Hotels: Grand Hotel de Turin; Hotel de l'Europe; Hotel d'Angleterre et Trombetta.

Post Office: Via Principe Amedeo.

Telegraph Office: Piazza Carlo Alberto.

Cabs: (Cittadina), 1 horse, 1 lira the course; 1 lira 50 centesimi an hour. Outside baggage, each piece, 2 centesimi. Omnibuses to the hotels from the station, 1 lira; through the city, 10 centesimi.

Theatres: Teatro Regio; Vittorio Emanuele; Alfieri; Carignano.

English Church Service: Via Pio Quinto at 10.30 a. m.; Protestant Service in the Tempio Valdese in French 11 a. m., in Italian at 3 p. m.

Turin, the capital of Piedmont, stands on a plain, on the left bank of the Po, near its confluence with the ›ra Riparia, in full view of the Monte Rosa and the Alps.

Piazza Emanuele Filiberto and Piazza Castello are the largest squares. The best shops are in Piazza stello and the Via del Po, leading to the Po Bridge. A gallery, or arcade, joins Piazza Castello to Piazza Carlo Alberto. From the Capuchin Convent, on the Monte hill, a fine view of the Alps is obtained. Mont Cenis Tunnel Fountain, in Piazza dello Statuto, a pile of stone blocks, supported by Seven Titans. Piazza Carlo Emanuele has statue of Cavour.

TURIN.

Palaces: Royal Palace, in Piazza Reale, with the Palace of the Duke of Genoa and the Cathedral on one side, and the Royal and Zoological Gardens behind (open 11 to 3; 1 lira). Palazzo Madama in Piazza Castello, is the 13th century castle (the oldest building here) of the Dukes of Savoy, and has a monument to the army in front (1859), with an observatory. Near this, is the Academy of Sciences, including a Museum of Natural History (10 to 4); Egyptian (a rich collection) and other antiquities; and a Picture Gallery, or Pinacoteca (catalogue 1 lira). Albertina Academy of Arts. University has a Library of 250,000 vols., with 2,500 students. City Museum has paintings, and ethnological collections.

Churches: St. John the Baptist, or the Cathedral, with Guarini's round marble Chapel containing the ›ly Napkin, or Sudario. Gran Madre di Dio, at the Po Bridge. The Corso Vitt. Emanuele II. leads to the aldensian Church, the first Protestant Church built at Turin after the establishment of religious toleration in 8. A few steps further, to the right, rises the Church of San Giovanni Evangelista, built by Count Mella in 2, in the Romanesque style.

Town Hall with a Library, Arsenal and its Museum, near Piazza d'Armi and Citadella Gardens.

FLORENCE.

Population (1898): 200,000.

Hotels: Grand Hotel Continental et de la Paix ; Florence and Washington.

Post Office: At the Uffizi.

Telegraph Office: In the Palazzo Nonfinito.

Cabs (1 horse): From Station to Hotels, 1 lira; a drive, 80 centesimi ; Omnibus, 10 centesimi.

Theatres: Della Pergola, Via della Pergola; Nazionale, Via dei Cerchi; Niccolini, Via Ricasoli; Pagliano Via Ghibellina; Politeama, Corso Vitt. Emanuele; Arena Nazionale, Via Nazionale; Savonarola, Piazza Cavour Alhambra, Viale Carlo Alberto.

English Services: Holy Trinity, Via La Marmora, at 8.30, 11, and 4.40; American Episcopal Church, Piazza d Carmine, at 8.30, 11, and 3.15; St. Mark's Anglo-Catholic Church, Via Maggio, at 8.30, 11, and 5; Presbyteria Service, Lungarno Guicciardini, at 11 and 3; Church of St. Joseph, Via S. Caterina; New Jerusalem Churc Piazza Beccaria.

Florence, "the city of flowers and the flower of cities," 196 miles from Rome, sometime the capital of th kingdom of Italy, 1865-70, and formerly the capital of Tuscany; average winter temperature 44½°. It can be bes seen from the Boboli gardens, the Church of S. Miniato, and the Bello Sguardo hill.

In general, the streets are narrow, but the palaces are noble. The river quays are called Lungarno, alon the Arno; that on the right bank extends to the Cascine (Dairy) Gardens. There are 7 short bridges (2 suspensio and 23 squares, or *piazzas*, including the Piazza of the Signoria, with old Town Hall; Piazza Santa Croce, with th Dante Memorial; and Piazza del Duomo.

Duomo: The Gothic Cathedral of Santa Maria del Fiore; the walls are cased with marble. It is 556 fe long and 342 feet in breadth. The eight-sided cupola, by M. Angelo, over the choir, is 140 feet in diameter and 3 feet high to the cross. It has several chapels and bas-reliefs, the beautiful campanile, or belfry, 269 feet high; an the Baptistery, the bronze gates of which were called by M. Angelo the Gates of Paradise.

Churches: San Michele; Santa Croce, with monuments of Dante, Galileo, M. Angelo, Machiavelli; Sant Maria Novella; San Lorenzo contains the Medici Chapel, also the Laurentian Library and M. Angelo's Sacrist with the tombs of the Medici and the celebrated statues of Day and Night; San Marco; Annunziata.

Palaces: Palazzo Vecchio, or Old Town Hall, where the Italian Chambers met. Riccardi Palace, formerly onging to the Medici. Ruccellai; Spini; Strozzi; Corsini. Casa Buonarotti, in Via Ghibellina, the house of Angelo, bequeathed to the city.

Galleries, Museums: Gallcria Reale, at the Uffizi or Offices, open every day, 9 to 3; and Gallery of the azzo Pitti at thc same hours. Fee 1 lira, except Thursdays and fête days, when they are free. The two galleries tain perhaps the richest and most celebrated collection of statues and picturcs of the world, including the ius de Medici and works of Raphael. On the first floor of the Uffizzi is the National Library, containing 000 vols. and 12,000 MSS. The Laurentian Library contains 9,000 MSS. The Marucelli contains 45,000 umes. National Museum in the old Podcsta, or Bargello. Museum of Natural History, near the Pitti Palace. the Academy of Fine Arts, in Piazza di San Marco, arc cartoons, statues, including M. Angelo's David, and the tory for Mosaics.

Excursions: Galileo's Villa, near the hill of Acetri. **Prato,** 10 miles, with a good Duomo and a Gallery.

VENICE. PIAZZA SAN MARCO.

VENICE.

Population (1896): 153,800 (including the suburbs).

Hotels: Hotel Royal Danieli; Hotel Britannia; Grand Hotel.

Gondolas: Upwards of 4,000 gondolas. With 1 boatman, 1 lira the first hour; 50 centesimi for each successive hour; for 10 hours, 5 lire. Omnibus gondolas, one place, to any part of city in the line of route, 25 centesimi. Ferry (traghetto) across Grand Canal, by day, 5 centesimi.

Theatres: La Fenice; Goldoni; Malibran; Rossini.

Church of English Service: Campo S. Vio at 8, 10.30 and 3 30; Scottish Church, Piazza S. Marco at 11 and 3.

Venice: Capital of Venetia, built on piles, on 3 large and 117 small islands, made by 150 narrow canals, crossed by 378 short bridges.

Riva, is a footway; *rio*, a canal; *campo*, a small square; *calle*, a narrow lane. No streets, horses, or vehicles. Trade in antiquities, pictures, mosaics, coral, etc. Venice is best seen by moonlight.

The main island is divided into two unequal parts by the Canalazzo, or Grand Canal, which takes the form of an inverted S, 2 miles long, 300 feet wide, and crossed near the middle of its course by the famous Ponte di Rialto, of one spacious marble arch. Two smaller islands, Giudecca and St. George, lie to the south, across the Giudecca Canal. In the midst of the labyrinths of canals and streets are several piazzas, all adorned with fine churches and palaces. The principal of these is the Piazza di San Marco, near the Molo, containing the metropolitan church of San Marco. It has four bronze horses of Nero's time, over the middle of the five bronze doors. In the Piazza is the Campanile, 322 feet high, to which the ascent is made by an inclined plane. On the Piazzetta (branch next the Molo) are two granite pillars, with the Lion of St. Mark. Library of St. Mark's. King's Palace, at the Procurate Nuove, has paintings by Tintoretto. The Doge's Palace (10 to 3, 1 lira) contains the Giant's Stairs in the Court and Museum. The Bridge of Sighs leads to the dungeons.

VENICE. RIALTO BRIDGE.

Churches (open 8 to 12 free, later ½ lira): S. Maria della Salute; SS. Giovanni e Paolo, or "Zanipolo;" S. Maria dei Frari; Il Redentore, on the Giudecca; the Jesuit (Gesuiti); S. Pietro di Castello, near the Public Gardens.

Palaces: The most striking line the Grand Canal (10 to 4; 1 lira to attendant). Among them are—Palazzo Foscari; Grimani, now Appeal Court; Loredan, now City Offices: Manin; Correr, now the City Museum (Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 10 to 1); Giovanelli, with picture gallery. Ferro is shown as "Desdemona's;" Palazzo Moro, in Campo del Carmine, as "Othello's" Titian's House faces Murano.

Academia delle Belle Arte (10 to 3, 1 lira). Museum of Antiquities. The Arsenal and its relics (10 to 3), near the Public Gardens. On Lido Island, which marks the shore of the Adriatic, is the Armenian Convent of S. Lazzaro.

Excursions: By steamer through the Lagoon to **Chioggia** (population 20,400), an old place, protected by massive sea walls. Cathedral. **To Burano** (population 4,500), a centre of lace-making. **Torcello,** with a Cathedral.

ROME.

Population (1896). 474,000, with suburbs.

Hotels: Grand; Quirinale; Bristol; De l'Europe; De Russie et des Iles Britanniques.

Post and Telegraph Office: In the Piazza S. Silvestro.

Theatres: Valle, drama; Argentina; Costanzi; Drammatico Nazionale; Metastasio; Manzoni; Quirino.

English Church Services: All Saints, Via Babuino, at 8.30, 11 and 3; Trinity Church, Piazza S. Silvestro, at 11 and 3; American Episcopal Church of St. Paul, Via Nazionale, at 8.30, 10.45 and 4; Scottish Presbyterian Church Via Venti Settembre, at 11 and 3; Methodist Episcopal Church, Via Venti Settembre; Wesleyan Methodist Church, Via della Scrofa. American Baptist Church, Via Teatro Valle.

Guides: 10 lire per day.

The strangers' quarter is in the vicinity of Monte Pincio, as the locality is healthy.

Rome, the capital of the kingdom of Italy, the city of the Popes, and once of the Cæsars, is situated on the Tiber, partly on a plain, and partly on low hills, about 16 miles from the mouth of the river. The Tiber, crossed by 7 bridges, divides the city into two unequal parts. The smaller, on the right bank, is called the Leonine city, and Transtevere. Walls of 15 miles in circuit, with 12 gates, surround the entire city. The modern city is built upon the old Campus Martius, lying along the banks of the Tiber, to the north of the Seven Hills, which formed the site of ancient Rome.

Rome is entered from Florence by the Porta del Popolo, opening upon Piazza del Popolo, at the foot of Monte Pincio. At the centre stands the fine obelisk of Rameses I., the "oldest of old things" here. The main road, or Corso, then runs on near the Pantheon, and past the Capitol, Forum and Colosseum to the Via Appia.

Churches: About 370 in number. The largest, St. Peter's, stands on a slight acclivity, in the northwest corner of Rome, the nave being 607 feet in length, and the transept 444 feet. Height of Dome from the pavement to the cross, 435 feet. It contains 46 altars and 400 statues, with 12 pillars from

ROME. ARCH OF TITUS & COLISEUM

Solomon's Temple. In front is a large piazza, on which is a double colonnade, with an Egyptian obelisk. Dome of St. Peter's, by order at the Sacristy; also for the Mosaic Factory, Dome, without order, 8 to 10, Thursday. Crypt of St. Peter's, order at Palazzo della Cancellaria.—San Giovanni Laterano, the oldest in Rome, is the Pope's Metropolitan Church, and here the Popes are crowned. At the Lateran Palace and Museum (daily, from 10 to 3) are paintings, mosaics, inscriptions and statuary. Other Basilicas are S. Maria Maggiore; S. Paoli, outside the walls; San Luigi de Francesi, the marble church of the Gesu.

View of Rome: The best view is from the Tower of the Capitol, open 16 to 3, fee, ½ lira.

Catacombs: Those of St. Agnese, outside Porta Pia, are open Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays.

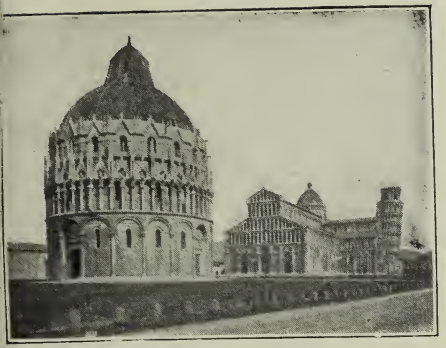
Palaces: The **Quirinal**, or Palace of Monte Cavallo, on the Quirinal Hill, is the residence of the King of Italy.

The **Vatican**, or seat of the Pope, stands over the Vatican Hill, adjoining St. Peter's, and contains over 1,000 rooms, 8 grand and 200 smaller staircases, and 20 courts. In it are the Proclementine and Chiaramonti Museums, both filled with masterpieces of painting and sculpture; Raphael's Loggi and Stanze (open 9 to 3); the sixtine Chapel with M. Angelo's Last Judgment: and the Vatican Library, containing the richest collection of MSS. in the world.

The **Capitol** occupies the Piazza del Campidoglio, the site of the ancient Capitol, and contains the palaces of the Senators and Municipal Magistrates of Rome; the Collegio di Propaganda Fide has Borgia's Museum.

Antiquities: These are legion; we can only enumerate the Colosseum Amphitheatre; the ruins in the Forum; Arches of Constantine and Titus: Palace of the Cæsars on the Palatine; the Pantheon (now a church); Baths of Caracalla and of Titus (both open daily, 1 lira), and of Diocletian (Palace of Fine Arts, in the cloisters); Castle of S. Angelo; Trajan's Column; the Aqueducts; the Tombs of the Scipios, etc.

Galleries (attendants expect a gratuity): Academy of **St. Luke**, Via Bonella, near the Capitol; open daily from 10 to 3. **Barbarini:** Via Quattro Fontane; Daily, 12 to 5. **Borghese:** Palazzo Borghese, open Mond., Wed, and Fri., 9 to 3. The Gallery of Statues at the Villa Borghese, every Sat. **Capitol,** free on Sun., other days ½ lira; 10 to 3. **Colonna:** Piazza de SS. Apostoli, at Palazzo Colonna; 11 to 3 daily. **Corsini:** Via della Longara, at Palazzo Corsini; Mond., Thur. and Sat., 9 to 3. **Doria:** Via del Corso, at Palazzo Doria; Tues. and Fri., 10 to 2. **Farnesina:** Open 1st and 15th of the month. **Kircheriano**, and the Mediæval Museum (Collegio Romano), every day, 10 to 3; 1 lira each; holidays free. **Rospigliosi:** On the Quirinal, at Palazzo Rospigliosi, Wed. and Sat., 9 to 3. **Spada:** Palazzo Spada, Mond., Wed. and Sat., 10 to 3; fee 50 centesimi. **Vatican Gallery and Museum:** Daily, 9 to 3. On Thurs. the Museum is closed and Etruscan Gallery open. On Sat. all the Galleries and Museums of the Vatican are closed.



PISA. LEANING TOWER.

Villas: **Albani**, Tues., 12 to sunset. **Borghese:** Tues., Thurs , Sat. and Sund., after 12 o'clock; the Statuary Museum in the Villa, only on Sat., 2 to 4. **Ludovisi:** Thur., by order from the respective Embassies. **Medici:** Open daily, 50 centesimi. **Pamfili:** Only two-horse carriages admitted; On Mon. and Fri. **Torlonia:** On Wed., from 1 to 3. **Wolkonski:** Wed. and Sat. **Cæsar's Palace:** Daily, 9 to sunset, 1 lira; Sund. free.

Excursions: Visit the lakes of Albano and Nemi, and the ruins of Tusculum, in the environs. **Tivoli**, the town of antiquity, with its beautiful waterfalls.

The Italian Lakes comprise chiefly those of Como, Lugano and Maggiore. Lake Como is considered by many to be the most beautiful of these, although all three are admittedly delightful. The water is wonderfully clear, its shimmering surface appearing in strong contrast to the mountains on all sides, covered, as they are, with magnificent foliage, or dotted here and there with vineyards and with the beautiful gardens and gay country houses of the wealthy classes. Lugano has less of the charming beauty of the two larger lakes, but the scenery is wilder and more impressive. Possibly the most beautiful spot among the lakes is Pallanza, situated on the western side of Maggiore, commanding a fine view of the Borromean Islands and of the lake, backed in the distance by the snow-clad Alps. As it is delightfully sheltered Pallanza is a winter resort of great repute, and no better place could be chosen for a few days' rest. The Borromean Islands are a group of four small islands, of which the best known is Isola Bella. The steamer touches at this point, and a visit to the great Chateau and the beautiful gardens is a delightful experience. The view along the lake from this point is exquisite.

ISLAND OF SICILY.

Messina: As old as Rome; it has now a population of 150,800. The city is built along the shore of the Straits, has a splendid harbor, and is a favorite resort of invalids, the climate being delightful in winter. There is a great current running through the Straits of Messina, some four to six miles wide at this point. "In avoiding

Scylla, beware of Charybdis." The former is on the island side, and Charybdis is on the side of the mainland of Italy. Messina was almost entirely destroyed by the earthquake of 1783, and nearly the whole of the present town has been built since then. The Cathedral was founded in the eleventh century. The promenades, gardens and shops will claim attention.

Palermo: An exceedingly interesting city of nearly 284,000 population. The Cathedral was built by an Englishman, named "Walter of the Mill," some seven centuries ago, on the site of a mosque, and contains several fine paintings. The old Campo Santo was the scene of the massacre of the Sicilian Vespers in 1282. The excursion to **Monreale** is justly famed; the drive is splendid, and affords a succession of glorious views. In the Cemetery of the Capucin Monks 8,000 bodies are deposited. The Cathedral is a noble edifice.

Catania (Mount Etna) has about 116,000 population. It is a very fine city, with handsome streets, and was founded 2,600 years ago. It has suffered from earthquakes. It lies at the foot of Mount Etna, an active volcano, upwards of ten thousand feet high, the cone of which is capped in unmelted snow. The view from the summit is sublime; owing to the great height, the latter part of the ascent is liable to be very cold. The panorama unfolded from the top of the cone in fine weather, as the sun rises in the morning (the ascent should be commenced at night), embraces the Lipari Islands, the main land of Italy, the mountains of Calabria, the whole of Sicily, and, in fine weather, the view includes the coast of North Africa.

Syracuse: A very ancient city, with a population of 24,000. Founded 750 B. C. It suffered various vicissitudes under Greeks and Romans. Archimedes was killed here. The Cathedral was once a Pagan temple. A boating excursion to the River Anapus and Cyane Fountain, which rises three miles from Syracuse, may be recommended. It is interesting to note that the Papyrus plant, which was brought here from the Nile two thousand years ago, still grows here—the only place in Europe.

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at Marseilles, Wednesday 9 a. m. From Marseilles the steamers sail direct for the African Coast which is reached on the second day, and, following the coast line, opportunity is given for visits to about 15 towns in Morocco, Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, every one of which is of the highest interest to tourists.

We are prepared to furnish all information necessary, and to supply through tickets at very low rates for the above-mentioned tour.

TO THE HOLY LAND BY PRINCE LINE STEAMERS.

Events move and conditions change so rapidly nowadays in most parts of the world that a visit to a land where change is almost unknown, and people have lived in much the same style for thousands of years, cannot but be a refreshing as well as an interesting experience. This is the state of affairs that, without exaggeration, may be said to obtain in the Holy Land, and which, apart from the scenes and associations connected with the Sacred Story, is one of its chief attractions. The traveler lands, probably, at Jaffa, the ancient Joppa, and travels by carriage, or perhaps railway (the one modern innovation), to Jerusalem. From the Holy City a journey of nearly a month may be made by means of the camp over the hills and through valleys, across plains and wildernesses trodden by the patriarchs and Apostles, in a good deal the same way as they journeyed.

SPHINX AND PYRAMID, EGYPT.

The Dead Sea, the Jordan, Jericho, Bethlehem, Shechem, Samaria, Mount Carmel, Nazareth, Tiberias and the Sea of Galilee, the Waters of Merom, Mount Hermon, Damascus, Baalbec, the Abana and Pharpar, Lebanon, Beyrout—these are places whose names have been household words for centuries, and are now easily accessible.

The Holy Land has always offered attractions to tourists and especially to Students and Teachers of Holy Writ. Hitherto it has been inaccessible to the general public on account of the difficulties and expense of reaching it It is now possible to have a delightful trip around the Mediterranean and visit some of the sacred sites at a cost not exceeding that of a holiday spent in this country.

ORIENTAL SHOP.

Persons are frequently deterred from going to the Holy Land owing to the general impression that difficulty is experienced in traveling inland. This, however, is not the case, as, owing to the increased facilities which are now offered, one can travel from a coast port to the principal places of interest, such as Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Damascus, etc., with the greatest ease and comfort, and with no more difficulty than ordinary traveling, and at a moderate expense.

Besides reaching the Holy Land by direct steamers from Naples, a delightful excursion is that inaugurated recently by the **Prince Line.** Passengers desiring to take these steamers can reach them from Naples by traveling to Malta. This line starts from Manchester, and the itinerary below mentioned is the one usually followed. Tourists, proposing to visit England before proceeding to Egypt or the Holy Land, will do well to communicate first with one of the offices of the Line at Manchester, Liverpool or London (see page 33). The **Prince Line** being the only Line giving a regular direct service, the trouble, annoyance and inconvenience of changing from one steamer to another are thus avoided.

A great inducement to passengers, and one which will materially add to their comfort, is the fact that the Line has an English-speaking agency at each port of call (see page 33). In order to make the visit to each port at which a steamer may touch as pleasant and as full of interest as possible, our agents have arranged to supply reliable guides upon application.

The steamers specially alloted for this trade are the fine passenger vessels: **"Carib Prince," "Creole Prince" and "Syrian Prince."**

BEDOUINS OF BEYROUT.

These steamers have splendid accommodation amidships. Saloon and berths are fitted with the latest improvements, and the vessels are lighted throughout by electricity. Smoking-room on upper bridge deck. Cuisine equal to first-class English hotel. Doctor and stewardess are carried on each steamer.

The following is an itinerary of the route which is generally followed by these steamers from **Manchester,** England: The first stop made is at

Tunis standing on an isthmus separating two salt lakes. Tunis was certainly known to the Ancients before the time of Utica or Carthage, and Mohammedan writers maintain that the ancient name was Tarchich; and amongst the ancient Greeks it enjoyed a reputation owing to the rich verdure of its gardens. One of the first points to enchain the attention of the stranger is the native bazars, which retain their fascinating character for North African originality; notwithstanding the alterations, changes, modernizations and improvements which have steadily crept up around them, in narrow, winding lanes, oftentimes covered in by woodwork or sacking, the different trades and arts contrive to keep themselves together. The Der el Bey—Palace of the Bey—is very beautiful, some of the older rooms being gems of Moorish ornamentation, rivaling even the Alhambra.

Carthage is 10 miles from Tunis. An excursion to the ruins of this ancient city is a grand feature. The Palace of Dido, the Forum, the Temple of Aesculapius, the Ramparts, the Basilica, the Byrsa—the first point to be fortified by the Carthaginians, and around which, little by little, the houses, public buildings, temples and palaces were afterwards added, the very walls of the fortress being constructed so as to serve as stables for horses, elephants, etc. The Temple of Aesculapius was a magnificent pile, built entirely of white marble; three grand halls, which were excavated by M. Beulc, are each 160 feet long, and the walls were upwards of thirty feet high. It was here that the wife of Asdrubal, rather than submit to the victorious Romans, voluntarily committed herself and her family to the flames—the funeral pyre.

Passengers on **Prince Line Steamers** from New York to Naples, join the Holy Land steamers at **Malta.**

Valetta is the principal city on the **Island of Malta.** Population, 75,000. It stands on a commanding position on a tongue of land between two deep harbors. The town is constructed somewhat like a chessboard, eight parallel streets being crossed by eleven others. The various inns formerly occupied by the Knights of Malta, according to their ten languages, are now devoted to ordinary public and private uses. The public and private buildings are of interest, as also the statues of the grand masters, L'Isle, Adam and La Valette. Jean de la Valette founded the town in 1566; in 1798 Bonaparte captured it, destroying many of its richest treasures, and in 1800, after a long siege, it was finally captured by the English who have made it the stronghold that it is at present. Visits should be paid to the Governor's palace, formerly the palace of the Grand Master. It contains corridors, ancient arms and Phoene-

cian and other antiquities. The Church of St. John was built, in 1576, by the Grand Master La Cassiere. It contains numerous interesting monuments of illustrious sir knights in the twelve aisle chapels, and much rich tapestry and mosaic work, including a mosaic pavement of four hundred monumental slabs of marbles in various hues, agate and jasper. An interesting and very novel visit is to the Capuchin mummy tombs of Floriana.

Alexandria: A magnificent winter climate, the curious appearance and customs of its heterogeneous population, and its amazing wealth of historical and Archæological interest combine to make a visit to the Land of the Pharaohs a most delightful experience, bringing vigor to the physical frame and opening up a new world intellectually. The exquisitely pure atmosphere, the fine color effects, the luxuriant vegetation of the fertile districts—in strange and solemn contrast to the vast encompassing desert—are attractions to the pleasure seeker, and for the student of human development there exist those marvelous remains of the most ancient of civilized nations to arouse in him a wonder and admiration which will last as long as life itself. The leading features of interest to visitors are the Grand Square, the Sites of the Serapeum and Old Cities of Hadrian and Alexander, the Pillar of Pompey, the Mahmoudeyeh Canal and the numerous very beautiful Flower Gardens, etc. The bazars are also interesting, and a two hours' drive is found full of new scenes.

From Alexandria the steamers proceed to various ports on the Syrian Coast and the Island of Cyprus, calling at one or all of the under-mentioned places as circumstances make it necessary.

Cairo is only 3½ hours from Alexandria by rail. The street scenes presented by this grand city of the Khalifs afford an inexhaustible fund of amusement and delight, admirably illustrating the whole world of Oriental fiction, and producing an indelible impression on the uninitiated denizens of the West. Visits should be made to the old Mosque of Sultan Hassan, the Alabaster Mosque, Tomb of Mehemit Ali, Joseph's Well, the Esdekieh Gardens, Avenue of Sycamores, Gardens of the Viceroy's Palace, etc. Outside of Cairo, the celebrated Museum of Antiquities at Gizeh (where are the mummies of the various Pharaohs, and otherwise the most wonderful collection pertaining to ancient history in the world); the Pyramids of Gizeh; the Great Sphinx; sites of ancient Memphis and of Heliopolis.

CAIRO.

Jaffa (ancient **Joppa**): Full of biblical interest, containing the house of "Simon, the Tanner," etc. Passengers can proceed by train to **Jerusalem**, four hours distant, visiting the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Mosque of Omar, Garden of Gethsemane, Mount of Olives, etc. From Jerusalem visits can be made to Bethlehem and Dead Sea, proceeding thence to Jericho, up the Valley of the Jordan to Damascus, calling at Nazareth on the way. From Damascus a train can be taken to Beyrout.

Beyrout: The most thriving town in Syria, and most important port on the Syrian Coast, with about 30,000 inhabitants. There is a daily train service from here to Damascus, the distance being about 70 miles, the journey occupying only a few hours. **Damascus** is the oldest city in the world, dating back over 4,000 years. Yet, "though old as history itself thou art fresh as the breath of spring, blooming in thine own rose-bud, and fragrant as thine own orange-flower, O Damascus, pearl of the East." Nearly every house has a beautiful garden, fragrant with orange-flowers and rose-buds, and musical with the waters of a fountain. Among the chief sights to be seen are the house of Judas, the house of Ananias, the Lepers' Hospital, said to be on the site of Naaman's house, the street called "Straight," the Bazaars, etc. (GENESIS XV. 2.)

Larnaca and **Limassol** are the two largest towns in the Island of Cyprus.

Alexandretta: Founded by Alexander the Great to commemorate his victory over Darius III., in 333 B. C., on the neighboring plains of Issus.

Mersyn, with the surrounding country, abounds in places worthy of note.

Tripoli derived its name from being the colony of three cities—Tyre, Sidon and Aradus—It is the neatest town of Syria. and the large, fine mosques are well worth a visit.

Lattakia: On the site of the ancient city of Laodicea, on a rocky promontory 200 feet high, which projects nearly two miles into the sea. It contains the ruins of the aqueduct built by Herod the Great, and many other remnants of its ancient greatness; the surrounding cliffs are filled with rock-cut tombs.

Acre or St. Jean d'Acre. A town of the highest antiquity, mentioned in the history of the Jews, Persians and Ptolemies, and renowned for its desperate sieges and defenses. Remains of its old fortifications still project from the sea.

Caipha: In close proximity to Mount Carmel, and about five hours ride from Nazareth.

The round voyage from Malta to the Syrian Coast and back to Malta occupies about thirty-five days. It is the main feature of our passenger service to the Holy Land, and generally embraces nearly the whole of the ports already mentioned. Passengers have the privilege of remaining on board the steamers the whole of the time, or may land at such ports as they may wish to visit, returning to the steamer each day, thus avoiding hotel expenses, etc.

The fare for the round voyage from New York is $315.00, including food on **Prince Line** steamers, but exclusive of wines, etc. All expenses on shore, including traveling and landing expenses and guides, to be paid by the passenger.

It is intended to maintain a regular sailing every twenty days from Manchester and from Malta.

Passengers may break their journey at any point on the advertised route of sailing, and continue same by one of the following steamers, as may be mutually arranged, a facility of the greatest value to tourists seeking health or pleasure, or to persons whose business may necessitate certain stoppages.

Should anyone holding return tickets wish to return earlier than the advertised date of sailing of any of the passenger steamers named, they are at liberty to take passage on one of our cargo boats, that generally sail every ten days; these have a limited accommodation for passengers.

Arrangements have been made to issue through tickets *via* **Naples to Malta**, so that passengers can join a **Prince Line** steamer, bound to the Holy Land, there, but the Company declines all responsibility in case of non-connection or loss and expense arising through delay of such connection, or if berths have not been engaged in advance, undertaking, however, in such cases to convey passengers by their next available steamer. Passengers must bear the expense of their stay at the port of transshipment. Time from **Naples** *via* Syracuse, Reggio, Messina to **Malta, 21** hours by rail and one night by sea.

Passengers not wishing to return to Malta by one of the **Prince Line** steamers can proceed to **MARSEILLES** from Beyrout, Jaffa or Alexandria by a steamer of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes, sailing Mondays, Tuesdays and Fridays, at following rates:

First-Class Fare: From ALEXANDRIA, $60.00 From JAFFA, $74.00 From BEYROUT, $80.00

MARSEILLES to MALTA: Cie. Transatlantique, Fridays, arriving Monday, A. M.

MALTA to MARSEILLES: Cie. Transatlantique, Mondays, **I. Class, $34.00 II. Class, $23.00**

Issued
March 20, 1900.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FOR 1900.

STEAMERS.	CAPTAINS.	FROM GENOA Via Naples to New York.	FROM NAPLES To New York.	FROM NEW YORK To St. Michaels (Azores), Naples and Genoa.
TARTAR PRINCE,	McFarlane,	Mar. 3,	Mar. 6,	Sat'day, Mar. 31, 3.30 p.m.
TROJAN PRINCE,	Eagleton,	Mar. 24,	Mar. 27,	Sat'day, Apr. 21, 1.00 p.m.
SPARTAN PRINCE,	Adamson,	Apr. 14,	Apr. 17,	Sat'day, May 12, 1.30 p.m.
TARTAR PRINCE,	McFarlane,	May 5,	May 8,	Sat'day, June 2, noon.
TROJAN PRINCE,	Eagleton,	May 26,	May 29,	Sat'day, June 23, 1.00 p.m.
SPARTAN PRINCE,	Adamson,	June 16,	June 19,	Sat'day, July 14, 10.30 a.m.
TARTAR PRINCE,	McFarlane,	July 7,	July 10,	Sat'day, Aug. 4, 2.30 p.m.
TROJAN PRINCE,	Eagleton,	July 28,	July 31,	Sat'day, Aug. 25, 3.00 p.m.
SPARTAN PRINCE,	Adamson,	Aug. 18,	Aug. 21,	Sat'day, Sep. 15, 2.00 p.m.
TARTAR PRINCE,	McFarlane,	Sept. 8,	Sept. 11,	Sat'day, Oct. 6, 1.00 p.m.
TROJAN PRINCE,	Eagleton,	Sept. 29,	Oct. 2,	Sat'day, Oct. 27, 11.00 a.m.
SPARTAN PRINCE,	Adamson,	Oct. 20,	Oct. 23,	Sat'day, Nov. 17, noon.
TARTAR PRINCE,	McFarlane,	Nov. 10,	Nov. 13,	Sat'day, Dec. 8, 10.30 a.m.
TROJAN PRINCE,	Eagleton,	Dec. 1,	Dec. 4,	Sat'day, Dec. 29, 2.30 p.m.

PIERS: PRINCE LINE PIER, BROOKLYN, ADJOINING HAMILTON FERRY.
Take Hamilton Ferry, foot of Whitehall Street, New York.

(*OVER.*)

...PRINCE LINE...

C. B. RICHARD & CO., Gen'l Pass'r Agents,
61 Broadway, NEW YORK.

FIRST CABIN RATES OF PASSAGE.

(No Second Cabin on this Line.)

FROM NEW YORK

TO THE AZORES,

NAPLES and GENOA.

$90	each adult	in outside	staterooms	for two	passengers.
$80	"	" "	"	" three	"
$85	"	" " inside	"	" two	"
$75	"	" "	"	" three	"

Children between 1 and 12 years, half fare.

From GENOA and NAPLES to New York.

$70 for sailings before August 1st.
$80 " " after " "

This entitles the passenger to any best vacant berth, either in outside or inside stateroom, berths in Italy being allotted according to priority of application.

Children between 1 and 12 years, half fare.

ROUND TRIP, add the outward to the return rate and then deduct 7½ per cent.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMP TAX.

$5.00 per ticket, but any number of passengers in one party can travel on one ticket for only **$5.00 in all.**
This tax is payable on **outward** tickets only.

Passengers bound for Italy by this route enjoy the exceptional privilege of a few hours ashore at St. Michaels in the Azore Islands, just midway and on a direct line between New York and Naples.

This Line carries the
U. S. MAIL TO THE AZORE ISLANDS.

BAGGAGE, ETC.

Twenty cubic feet of baggage are allowed each adult cabin passenger free of charge. All baggage should be plainly marked with name of passenger, steamer and date of sailing. Tags and labels furnished on application. Articles required during the voyage should be packed in a valise or steamer trunk. Bicycles must be [illegible] and will be carried for $2.50 each. Steamer chairs are obtain- [illegible] not considered engaged

PRINCE LINE AGENTS.

:re, Simeon Catoni & Fils.
lexandretta, Belfanti & Catoni.
lexandria, C. J. Grace & Co.
lgiers, Watts, Williams & Co.
altimore, A. W. Robson, 133 E. Baltimore Street.
asel, Andreas Zwilchenbart.
eyrout, G. Tattarachi & Son, Khan Antoon Bey. (General Agents for Syria.)
aipha, Simeon Catoni & Fils.
hicago, R. V. Romano, 355 South Clark Street.
yprus, { Z. D. Pierides, Lanarca. / Nicolas Kirzis. Limassol.
amascus, Syrian Trading Co.
lorence, { H. F. Humbert. / Anglo-Italian Agency. / Whitby & Co.
eneva, { Ch. Natural & Co. / Ch. Ackermann & Co.
ENOA, Gastaldi & Co. in Acc., Piazza Nunziata 7.
ibraltar, John Carrara & Sons.
affa, Michel Berouti.
attakia, S. M. Kemeid.
ausanne, Ruffieux, Boimard & Co.
eghorn, Gastaldi & Co. in Acc.
iverpool, Gough & Crosthwaite. 17 Water Street.
ondon, F. Kaye & Co., 5 Fen Court, Fenchurch Ave.
ucerne, Frey Suchsland.
Iadeira (Funchal), Joao de Freitas Martins.
Malta, Prince Line, Ltd., 22 Marina Fuori la Mina.
Manchester, Gough & Crosthwaite, 88 Mosley Street.
Marseilles, Sylvie Trotebas, Succ.
Mersyn, G. Tattarachi & Co.
Messina, Orcste Garnier, Corso Vittorio Emanuele, 32.
Milan, { Enrico Galli, Via Dante 4. / F'lli Gondrand, Via Tre Alberghi.
NAPLES, Gastaldi & Co. in Acc., Vico Dogana della Neve 1.
Newcastle, Prince Line, Ltd., Mosley Street.
New Orleans, F. E. Guedry, 201 St Charles Street.
NEW YORK, C. B. Richard & Co. (General Passenger Agents in America , 61 Broadway.
Nice, Martini & Co.
Palermo, Domenico Pistone & Co.
Paris, { E. Sanguinetti, 45 Rue d'Hauteville. / De Potter s Tourist Office, 17 Rue d'Antin.
Philadelphia, C. B. Richard & Co., 401 Bourse.
Piraeus, Pieter Origonis.
Rome, { Biancotti & Elefanti, Via Duc Macelli. / Sebasti & Reali. / Agenzia Comp. Wagons Lits. / Olinto Spadoni.
San Francisco, M. G. Tonini & Co., 4 Montgomery Ave.
Smyrna, W. F. Vanderzee (General Agent for Levant and Greece).
Tripoli (Syria), Jos. Ghirlando.
Tunis, Solomon Lasry, 34 Rue de l'ancienne Douane.
Turin, Giovanni Biancotti.

Prince Line tickets on sale also at all foreign Tourist Offices of Henry Gaze & Son and Thos. Cook & Son.

... TESTIMONIALS ...

We rely in a great measure upon the experience of our passengers to advertise the PRINCE LINE. Hard a day passes but that the Line is recommended by one of them. We quote herewith from some of the la letters received, the originals being open to inspection at our office.

MESSRS. C. B. RICHARD & CO., NEW YORK.

SALEM, N. C.

DEAR SIRS:

Our whole company was greatly delighted with our voyage on the "Spartan Prince" from New York t the Azores to Naples. We found a steamer equipped with the most recent improvements in the way electric light, baths, etc.; we had very comfortable staterooms, the service was excellent, the company first-class passengers was delightfully congenial, and we cannot speak too highly of the courteous attenti of Capt. Adamson and his officers.

To me the voyage on the "Spartan Prince" stands out in memory as the most delightful of my man voyages, and I should count myself happy, at any future time, to make it again.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) RT. REV. EDWARD RONDTHALER, D. D.

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5 South Erie Street, MASSILLON, OHIO.

I sailed last April on the "Spartan Prince" and was so much pleased with its officers that I am thinkin of crossing with them again. Meantime send me dates for this year, and oblige,

Yours truly,

(Signed) A. P. L. PEASE, M. D.

---

423 South 9th Street, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

I take pleasure in expressing satisfaction while a passenger on your steamship "Trojan Prince." You ship is comfortable and there is something cheerful about it which soon makes one feel at home. The Captain Mr. Eagleton, is one of those courteous gentlemen who can never fail to win the esteem of his fellow passengers. I beg of you to kindly remember me to him.

Yours truly,

(Signed) ANNA DREYFUS.

PATERSON, N. J.

I wish to express to you satisfaction in the trip taken by myself and wife to Naples on board the teamer "Tartar Prince." The stop at the Azore Islands repays for any extra days spent on board the vessel. Ve found the officers courteous and attentive to our every want and would recommend American tourists to our Line as it obviates going over the ground twice on the Continent. With only best wishes for success of he "Prince Line" of steamers, I remain,

Very truly yours, (Signed) LOUIS A. PIAGET.

Consulate of the United States of America,
FAYAL, AZORES.

I desire to say that I certainly enjoyed my trip in the "Tartar Prince" and trust when I return it will e possible to do so in the same boat. The Captain and its First Officer are first-class hosts and deserve the hanks of the passengers for the efforts they make to provide them with a good time. I have written to my riends and given your address, and will take pleasure in recommending the Prince Line to all who inquire.

Respectfully,

(Signed) GEO. H PICKERELL,
U. S. Consul.

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302 Cragie Hall, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

The voyage I made last June on the S S. "Spartan Prince" was one of the pleasantest I ever made. was very much pleased with the food, service and the personnel of the ship in general. From the Captain lown the employees did everything they could to further the comfort of the passengers.

Yours truly,

(Signed) HENRY A. STICKNEY.

The Lamartine, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J

Will you please give me the cost of passage to Genoa, with privilege to stop off during the Winter at Naples. I crossed to Naples last October on your S. S. 'Tartar Prince" and found it very good indeed.

Yours truly,

(Signed) GEO C. HICKEY.

Consular Service U. S. A., VENICE, ITALY.

My voyage on the "Trojan Prince" was highly satisfactory and I take pleasure in testifying to the efficiency and courtesy of the Captain, his officers and the crew.

Very truly yours, (Signed) H. ALBERT JOHNSON,
U. S. Consul at Venice.

418 West 4th Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Our friend, Bishop Walton, told us how pleased he was with the steamer of your Line he crossed in last March and advised my writing to you.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) GRACE M. CHEEVER.

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224 East Biddle Street, BALTIMORE, MD.

Last year I travelled on your steamers "Tartar Prince "and "Spartan Prince" going and returning from Europe, and this year I reflect upon going by the same route and with the same friends as last year.

Yours truly,

(Signed) MISS F. M. MEYLAU.

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210 West 69th Street, NEW YORK.

Please send me your list of sailings for Italy this Summer, also prices. My mother and I took this trip last Summer on your steamers and are thinking of going again this year.

Very truly,

MISS E. M. HOLBROOK.

Yale University, NEW HAVEN, CONN.

Last June I went to Naples on the "Tartar Prince" with a party of twenty-five. We had a very pleasant passage and I cannot speak too highly of the care and attention shown us by the personnel of the vessel. If I again take a similar trip I shall patronize you.

Yours truly,

PROF. H. W. DUNNING, PH. D.

GENESEO, N. Y.

Kindly forward me information with dates of sailing, plan and diagram of steamers, etc. I have crossed by several lines and have never taken yours, but a friend who visited Italy last year speaks very favorably of her trip in your care.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) REV. J. E. KITTREDGE.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

I thank you for the information sent me in regard to the sailings of the Prince Line steamers. I am very desirous of going by your Line of which I have heard very favorable accounts. An early answer will therefore be a favor.

Yours truly, (Signed) MISS E. RITCHIE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Your letter and circular received, and I find all information very satisfactory. I have wintered at the Azores and can endorse all you say of it in your booklet.

Sincerely yours, (Signed) MRS. C. S. D HAHN.

Tampa Bay Hotel, TAMPA, FLA.

I have been referred to you for definite information in regard to passage for the Mediterranean It has long been my desire to enjoy such a trip and parties who have returned via the Prince Line of steamers have recommended the same to me.

Very respectfully, (Signed) HARRIET B. FRANCIS.

P. O. Box 545, BALTIMORE, MD.

I intend making a flying trip to the other side, leaving early in April and returning in June, and if I can get favorable accommodations will go by your Line returning by the same vessel on the same trip. My brother, Dr. E C. Armstrong, who in company with a party of ladies went and returned by your Line last Summer, advises that I consider it in making my plans.

Yours respectfully, (Signed) C. M ARMSTRONG.

---

215 West 51st Street, NEW YORK.

We have heard very favorably of your Line to Italy and should like to know more about it Will you kindly send us any information that you can and a permit to go on board the "Spartan Prince," and oblige,

MISS J. S. NEWTON.

TACOMA, WASH.

As I am contemplating a European tour the coming season, I write to inquire about your Line which I have heard so favorably mentioned by a friend who crossed last year.

Yours truly, (Signed) MRS. BERNICE E. NEWELL.

The following Itinerary and Rates have been furnished us by one of the Tourist Agencies at Naples

ITALIAN TOURS.

Including the Lakes and the Riviera:

NAPLES, ROME, FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, MILAN, COMO, MENAGGIO, LUGANO, LUINO, ARONA, MILAN, GENOA, SAN REMO, MONACO, NICE, and back to GENOA.

I. class, $46.80. II. class, $31.90.

Including the Lakes, Switzerland and the Riviera:

NAPLES, ROME, FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, MILAN COMO, MENAGGIO, LUGANO, LUINO, ARONA MILAN, CHIASSO, ST. GOTHARD, LUCERNE, BERNE LAUSANNE, GENEVA, LYONS, MARSEILLES, TOULON CANNES, NICE, MONACO, SAN REMO, GENOA.

I. class, $64.30. II. class, $45.50.

Including the Lakes, Switzerland, Paris and the Riviera:

NAPLES, ROME, FLORENCE, BOLOGNA, MILAN, COMO, MENAGGIO, LUGANO, LUINO, ARONA, MILAN, CHIASSO, ST. GOTHARD, LUCERNE, BASLE, PARIS, LYONS, MARSEILLES, TOULON, CANNES, NICE, MONACO, SAN REMO, GENOA. I. class, $80.30. II. class, $54.00.

SHORT EXCURSIONS AROUND NAPLES.

I.

NAPLES, POMPEII, CASTELLAMARE, SORRENTO, CAPRI and NAPLES, or vice versa.

1	person,	$ 3.80
2	"	6.30
3	"	10.15
4	"	12.70
5	"	15.15

II.

NAPLES, POMPEII, LA CAVA, SALERNO, PAESTUM, AMALFI, NAPLES, or vice versa.

1	person,	$ 6 85
2	"	10.90
3	"	17.75
4	"	21.95
5	"	26.00

III.

NAPLES, POMPEII, LA CAVA, AMALFI, PRAJANO, SORRENTO, CASTELLAMARE, NAPLES, or vice versa.

1	person,	$7.80	4	persons,	$17.55
2	"	9.70	5	"	21.30
3	"	15.60			

APPROXIMATE RATES OF FARE AND TIME.

From NAPLES to	Hours By Rail.	I. Class.	II. Class.
Brindisi	10½	$8.80	$6.15
Castellamare	1	.50	.30
Florence, via Rome	12	12 80	9.00
Genoa, via Rome, Pisa	15¾	16.45	11.50
Venice, via Rome, Florence	20¼	19.45	13.65
Pompeii	1	.50	.37
Reggio	17½	15.25	11.00
Rome	5	5.75	4.00
Capri, by steamer	2½	1.20	....
Ischia, "	2¾	1.00	.60
Procida, "	2½	1.00	.60
Sorrento, "	1¾	1.20	1.00
Messina, "	17	8.00	2.50
Palermo, "	17	8.00	2.50
From GENOA to			
Alessandria	2	1.90	1.30
Arona	5½	4 40	3.10
Bellaggio	6	5.50	4.00
Bellinzona	6½	6.20	4.50
Bologna	8½	6.50	4 50
Brescia	4¾	5.75	4.00
Cannes	8	4.80	3.35
Chiasso	5	4.60	3 25
Como	4½	4.25	3.00

From GENOA to	Hours By Rail.	I. Class.	II. Class.
Florence	6	$5.55	$3.85
Leghorn	4¾	4.15	2.90
Locarno	8	6.50	4.60
Lucerne	11	7.25	5.00
Lugano	5½	5.65	4.00
Luino	5	4.80	3.35
Marseilles	13	8.75	6.10
Mentone	5½	3.75	2.60
Milan	3¼	3.40	2.40
Monaco	6	3.90	2.70
Monte Carlo	6	3.85	2.70
Naples, via Rome	18¼	16.45	11.50
Nice	6½	4.10	2.90
Padua	8	9.45	6.65
Pallanza	7	4.75	3.00
Paris	27	26.40	17.95
Pisa	4	3 60	2.50
Pavia	2½	2.65	1.85
Rome, via Pisa	10½	13.00	8.75
San Remo	4	3.00	2.00
Trieste	15	20.00	11.00
Turin	3¼	3.75	2.65
Venice	9¾	9.45	6.60
Verona	7½	6.85	4.80
Vienna	29	23.45	16.90
Zurich	11¾	11.50	8.00

Approximate Distances.

A knot or nautical mile is 6,086 feet; a statute or land mile is 5,280 feet; a knot is therefore equal to 1.152664 statute miles.

NEW YORK (SANDY HOOK)

TO	KNOTS
Alexandria	4,988
Algiers	3,564
Amsterdam	3,335
Antwerp	3,328
Bermuda	691
Bordeaux	3,204
Bremen	3,484

NEW YORK (SANDY HOOK)

TO	KNOTS
Cape Race	1,063
Cape Sable	683
Cherbourg	3,027
Christiania	3,425
Copenhagen	3,800
Dover	3,160
Fastnet	2,800

NEW YORK (SANDY HOOK)

TO	KNOTS
Fire Island	53
Genoa (direct)	4,060
Genoa (via Naples)	4,477
Gibraltar	3,200
Glasgow	2,950
Hamburg	3,510
Havre	3,094
Lisbon	2,957
Liverpool	3,032
Lizard	2,934
London	3,222
Madeira	2,780
Marseilles	3,900
Milford Haven	2,875
Nantucket L'gt	210
Naples	4,140
Newfoundland B'ks	960
Plymouth	2,946
Prawle Point	2,959
Roche's Point (Queenstown)	2,772
Rotterdam	3,290
Sandy Hook	18
" Lightship	26
Scilly	2,886
Shinnecock L'gt	88
Southampton	3,100
Start Point	2,906
Stettin	3,965
St Michaels	2,330

GIBRALTAR TO

Algiers	410
Genoa	840
Naples	990
St. Michaels	875

MILAN.

Differences of Time From New York.

☞The time designated should be added to the given hour New York.

	H.	M.
Amsterdam	5	15
Antwerp	5	13
Athens	6	31
Belfast	4	36
Berlin	6	00
Berne	5	25
Brussels	5	13
Christiania	5	39
Constantinople	6	52
Copenhagen	5	46
Dublin	4	35
Dundee	4	48
Edinburgh	4	47
Genoa	5	30
Glasgow	4	43
Havre	5	00
Leith	4	47
Lisbon	4	20
Liverpool	4	48
London	5	00
Londonderry	4	31
Madrid	4	42
Manchester	4	51
Marseilles	5	22
Milan	5	37
Moscow	7	26
Naples		5
Newcastle		4
Odessa		7
Paris		5
Queenstown		4
Rome		5
Southampton		4
St. Michaels		3
St. Petersburg		6
Stockholm		6
Vienna		6
Venice		5
Warsaw		6

The differences are at the rate of one hour for every fift degrees of longitude, or four minutes for each degree.

Distance Objects are Visible at Sea Level.

The following table shows the distance at sea level at wh objects are visible at certain elevations:

Elevation Feet	Mi
5	2
10	4
20	5
50	9
100	13
200	18
300	22
500	29
1000	33
1 mile	96

UNITED STATES EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES.

Alexandria, James Hewat, Agent.
Athens, Arthur S. Hardy, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Berlin, Andrew D. White, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. John B. Jackson, Secretary of Embassy. Frank H. Mason, Consul-General
Berne, John G. A. Leishman, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. A. L. Frankenthal, Consul.
Beyrout, G. Bie Ravndal, Consul.
Brussels, Lawrence Townsend, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
Cairo, John G. Long, Agent and Consul-General.
Cannes, Philip T. Riddett, Agent.
Constantinople, Oscar S. Straus, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Lloyd C. Griscom, Secretary of Legation. C. M. Dickinson, Consul-General.
Damascus, N. Meshaka, Agent.
Fayal, Moyses Banarus, Agent.
Florence, Edward C. Cramer, Consul.
Flores, James Mackay, Agent.
Geneva, Benjamin H. Ridgely, Consul.
Genoa, James Fletcher, Consul.
Gibraltar, Horatio J. Sprague, Consul.
Hague, Stanford Newel, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
London, Joseph H. Choate, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Henry White, Secretary of Embassy. Wm. M. Osborne, Consul-General.
Madrid, Bellamy Storer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Stanton Sickles, Secretary of Legation.
Malta, John H. Grout, Jr., Consul.
Marseilles, Robert P. Skinner, Consul.
Mentone, Achille Isnard, Agent.
Messina, Chas. M. Caughy, Consul.
Milan, Wm. Jarvis, Consul.
Naples, A. Homer Byington, Consul.
Nice, Harold S. Van Buren, Consul.
Palermo, Church Howe, Consul.
Paris, Horace Porter, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Henry Vignaud, Secretary of Embassy. John K. Gowdy, Consul-General.
Rome, Wm. F. Draper, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Lewis M. Iddings, Secretary of Embassy. Hector de Castro, Consul-General.
St. Michaels, Geo. H. Pickerell, Consul.
St. Petersburg, Charlemagne Tower, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. Herbert H. D. Pierce, Secretary of Embassy. W. R. Holloway, Consul-General.
Tangier, Samuel R. Gunnere, Consul-General.
Turin, Percy McElrath, Consul.
Venice, Henry A. Johnson, Consul.
Vienna, Addison C. Harris, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. Chas. V. Herdliska, Secretary of Legation. Carl Bailey Hurst, Consul-General.

Funnel Marks, House-Flags and Night Signals of the Principal Transatlantic S. S. Lines

F.—Funnel. *H.—House-Flag.* *N. S.—Night Signal.*

ALLAN—*F.* Red; narrow black band in centre, white band under black top *H.* Blue, white, red, perpendicular stripes; red pennant above the flag. *N. S.* Three blue lights forming triangle in mizzen rigging.

AMERICAN—*F.* Black; white band; black top. *H.* White, with blue eagle. *N. S.* Blue light forward and aft red light on bridge simultaneously; Philadelphia service red light, 6 red stars, then again red light.

ANCHOR—*F.* Black. *H.* White swallow-tail with red anchor. *N S.* Red and white lights alternately.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT—*F.* Red; black top. *H.* Blue, with white stars. *N. S.* Roman candle, showing green—white—red.

CUNARD—*F.* Red; two narrow black bands, dividing red into three equal parts; black top. *H.* Red; yellow lion in centre, holding globe. *N. S.* Blue lights and Roman candles throwing 6 blue stars.

DOMINION—*F.* Red; white band; red band; black top. *H.* Red, with white diamond, containing blue ball *N. S.* Roman candle throwing 6 red stars.

FABRE—*F.* Black. *H.* White, with blue cross

FLORIO—*F.* Black—white—black, in equal parts. *H.* White and red, quartered; with yellow lion and red cross *N. S.* Red—green—white—red light.

FRENCH—*F.* Red; black top. *H.* White, with red ball, and Cie. Gle. Transatlantique, in red. *N. S.* Blue—white—red lights simultaneously at fore, middle and aft.

FURNESS—*F.* Black. *H.* Blue, with white letter F in centre.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN—*F.* Buff, express service; black, regular service *H.* Blue and white, diagonally quartered, yellow shield in centre, with black anchor and letters H. A. P. A. G. *N. S.* Roman candles at stern throwing 7 white—red—blue stars.

NETHERLANDS—*F.* Black; two green bands with white band between; black top. *H.* Green—white—green, N. A. S. M. on white stripe. *N. S.* Green light forward and aft, white light on bridge simultaneously.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—*F.* Cream *H.* White, blue key and anchor crossed and oak-leaf wreath. *N. S.* Blue—red light forward and aft.

PRINCE LINE—*F.* Black; red band with white plume. *H.* Red; white plume in centre. *N. S.* Red light amidships, one Roman candle fore, one aft, each discharging five green balls.

RED STAR—*F.* Cream, red star on each side; black top. *H.* White swallow-tail, with 5-point red star. *N. S.* Three red lights forward, on bridge and aft simultaneously.

SCANDINAVIAN-AMERICAN—*F.* Cream; white band, with blue star on each side; black top. *H.* White, with 7-point blue star. *N. S.* White—red light followed by red—white.

UNION—*F.* Black and pea green in equal parts; black top. *H.* Blue, white castle with towers in centre, and 5-point white star in each corner.

WARREN—*F.* Black. *H.* Red, with white diamond in centre.

WHITE STAR—*F.* Salmon; black top. *H.* Red swallow-tail, with 5-point white star in centre. *N. S.* Two green lights simultaneously.

WILSON—*F.* Red; black top. *H.* White pennant, with red ball, pennant point slit. *N. S.* Two red lights simultaneously.

Scales of Different Thermometers.

Réaumur.	Centigrade.	Fahrenheit.	
80°	100°	212°	Water Boils. (Bar. at 30 inch.)
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63½	79½	174	Alcohol Boils.
60	75	167	
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
43	53	127	Tallow Melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
34	42½	108	
32	40	104	Fever Heat.
29	37	98	Blood Heat.
28	35	95	
25¾	32¼	90	
24	30	86	
21⅓	26⅔	80	
20	25	77	
19	24	76	Summer Heat.
16	20	68	
13¾	17¼	63	
12	15	59	
10	13	55	Temperate.
8	10	50	Temp. of Spring
5¾	7¼	45	Water.
3⅓	4½	40	
1½	2	35	
0	0	32	Water Freezes.
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5½	— 7	20	Wine Freezes.
— 8	—10	14	
—10	—12½	10	
—12	—15	5	
—14	—18	0	Zero, Fahr.
—16	—20	— 4	
—19	—24	—10	
—20	—25	—13	
—23	—29	—20	
—25	—32	—25	
—28	—35	—31	
—30	—37	—35	
—72	—40	—40	Mercury Freezes.
-103	-130	-200	Pure Alcohol Freezes.

Formula for changing Fahrenheit (F) into Réaumur (R) and Centigrade (C), or vice versa.

$$+F=\frac{(F-32).4}{9}R. \qquad R=\frac{9\ R}{4}+32\ F.$$

$$+F=\frac{(F-32).5}{9}C. \qquad R=\frac{5\ R}{4}C.$$

$$-F=\frac{(F+32).4}{9}R. \qquad C=\frac{9\ C}{5}+32\ F.$$

$$-F=\frac{(F+32).5}{9}C. \qquad C=\frac{4\ C}{5}R.$$

ROME. THE FORUM.

VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY.

The following coin and banknotes are sold by C. B. RICHARD & CO., Bankers, 61 Broadway, New York.

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Intrinsic Value in $	Market Value about	COINS.
Austria-Hungary	Gold...	Kronc at 100 Heller.....	.20,3	.20⅜	Gold: 20 kroner ($4.05,2), and 10 kroner ($2.02,6). Paper money par. Gold: 4 florins ($1.92,9), 8 florins ($3.85,8), ducat ($2.28,7), and 4 ducats ($9.15,8). Silver: 1 and 2 florins. Paper money fluctuating.
	Florin or Gulden at 100	Silver.....	....	.40¾	
		Kreutzer (Owfl.) Gold.....	.48¼	.40¾	
Belgium ..	Double..	Franc at 100 centimes.....(Fr.)	.19,3	19½	Gold: 10 and 20 francs. Silver: 5 francs Paper money par.
Denmark..	Gold.....	Kroner at 100 oere.. .....(Kron.)	.26,8	27	Gold: 10 and 20 kroner. Silver: 1, 2 and kroner. Paper money par.
England...	Gold...	Pound sterling (£) at 20 shillings at 12 pence .(£.s.d.)	4.86,6½	4.88½	Gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and ½ sovereign. Silver: crown (5s.), ½ crown (2s. 6d., florin (2s.), sixpence. Paper money par; Bank of England notes are issued of £5, £10 and above. There are also Irish and Scotch notes of £1. The guinea (21s.) is not now coined.
Egypt.....	Gold ..	Pound at 100 piastres at 10 ushr-el-ghirsh; 4 ushr-el-ghirsh at 1 para.....	4.94,3	5.05	Gold: pound (100 piastres), 5, 10, 20 and 50 piastres. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20 piastres.
Finland...	Gold.....	Mark at 100 pennia	.19,3	19¼	Gold: 10 and 20 M. Silver: 1 and 2 M. Paper par.
France.. ..	Double..	Franc at 100 centimes.....(Fr.)	.19,3	19½	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 1, 2 and 5 francs. Banknotes par. 20 francs or 1 louis.
Germany..	Gold.....	Mark at 100 pfennige.. .....(M.)	.23,8	24	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 marks Silver: 1, 2, 3 and 5 marks. Paper money par.

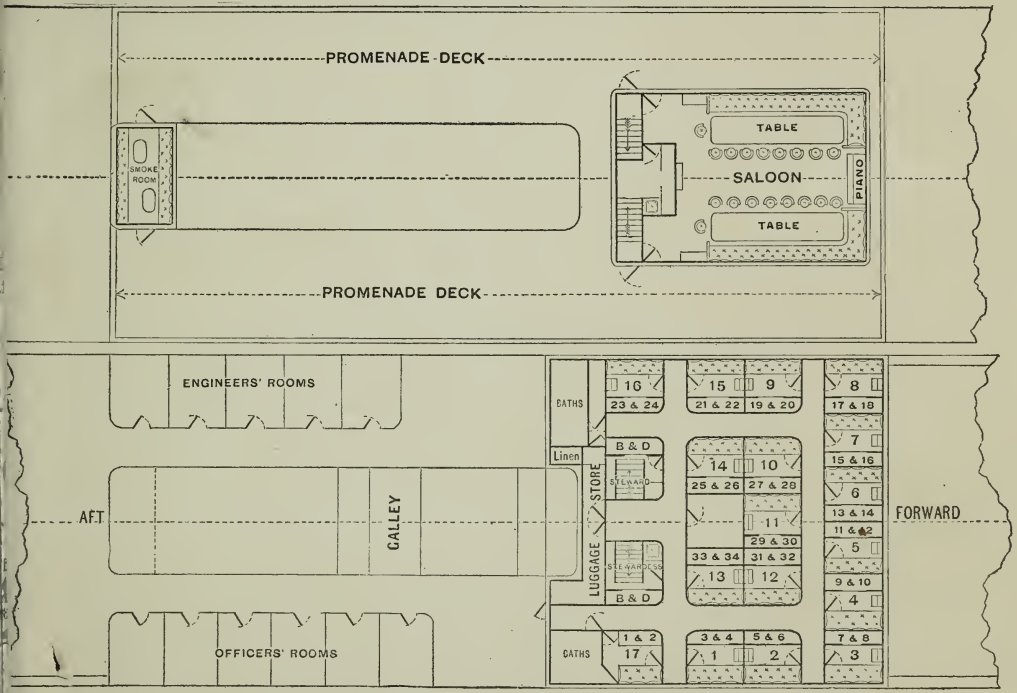
VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEY.—Continued.

COUNTRY.	Standard.	Monetary Unit.	Intrinsic Value in $	Market Value about	COINS.
Greece	Double	Drachma at 100 lepta	.19,3	19½	Gold: 10, 20, 50 and 100 drachmai. Silver: 1, 2 and 5 drachmai.
Italy	Double	Lira at 100 centesimi.....(It.) Paper	.19,3	19½ 18½	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire. Silver: 1, 2 and 5 lire. Paper money fluctuating.
Holland	Double	Florin or Gulden at 100 cents.....(Holl. fl.)	.40,2	40¾	Gold: 5 and 10 florins. Silver: ½, 1 and 2½ florins. Paper money par
Norway	Gold	Kroner at 100 oere.....(Kron.)	.26,8	27	Gold: 10 and 20 kroner Silver: 1 and 2 kroner. Paper money par.
Portugal	Gold	Milreis at 1000 reis (1 coroa at 10 milreis...	1.08	1.00	Gold: 1, 2, 5 and 10 milreis Silver: 50 and 100 testoon; 200 and 500 milreis.
Russia	Gold	Rouble at 100 kopecs. Gold.....(R°.) Silver.....	.77,2 .51,5	77 51¾	Gold: Imperial ($7.71.8) (10 R°.) and ½ imperial ($3.86). Silver: ¼, ½ and 1 rouble Paper money fluctuating.
Spain	Double	Peseta at 100 centimos; 1 peseta at 4 reals; 1 escudo at 10 reals; 1 duro at 20 reals; 1 real at 5 cents....	.19,3	19,18	Gold: 10, 20, 25, 50 and 100 pesetas Spanish doubloon ($15.56) and 100 real pieces ($4.95). Silver: 1, 2 and 5 pesetas. Paper money fluctuating.
Sweden	Gold	Krona at 100 oere.....(Kron.)	.26,8	27	Gold: 5, 10 and 20 kroner. Silver: 1, 2 and 4 kroner. Paper money par.
Switzerland	Double	Franc at 100 centimes.....(Fr.)	.19,3	19½	Gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 francs. Silver: 1, 2 and 5 francs. Paper money par.
Turkey	Gold.	Piastre at 40 paras; 1 gold lira (Turkish £) at $4.40 at 100 piastres. 1 gold lira generally equals 108 piastres, silver.....	.04,4	.04,3	Gold: 25, 50, 100, 250 and 500 piastres Silver: ½ 1, 2, 5 and 20 (medjidieh) piastres, also £5 notes of the Ottoman Bank.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	WEIGHTS.	MEASURES OF LENGTH.	MEASURES OF DISTANCE.
Austria, **Belgium**, **France**, **Germany**, **Greece**, **Holland**, **Italy**, **Norway**, **Portugal**, **Spain**, **Sweden**, **Switzerland**, **Turkey**	1 kilogramme @ 1,000 grammes = 2.2046 lbs. 1 gramme = 15.432 grains. 1 milligramme = 0.015432 grains.	1 meter @ 100 centimeters = 3.280833 ft. or = 1.093611 yards or = 39.37 inches. 1 centimeter = 0.3937 inches. 1 millimeter = 0.03937 inches.	1 kilometer = 1,000 meters = 0.62137 = 5/8 mile or 3280.8333 ft.
Denmark	1 pund = 1.1023 lbs.	1 fod = 1.03 foot; 1 alen = 0.6865 yard.	1 mil = 4.68 miles.
England	1 cwt. = 8 stones @ 14 lbs.	1 yard = 3 feet; 1 foot = 12 inches.	1 mile = 5,280 feet.
Russia	1 pfund = 0.903 lb.	1 foot = 1 ft.; 1 arschin = 0.7777 yards.	1 werst = 0.663 mile.
United States	1 ton = 2.000 lbs.; 1 lb. = 16 ounces; 1 ounce = 16 drams; 1 long ton = 2,240 lbs.; 1 lb. = 453.6 grammes.	1 mile = 8 furlongs; 1 furlong = 40 rods; 1 rod = 5½ yards; 1 yard = 3 feet; 1 foot = 12 inches; 1 mile = 5,280 feet or 1.60933 kilometers. 1 sea mile = 6,080 feet, or 1.152664 English miles, or 1.85 kilometers 1 yard = 0.914402 meter; 1 foot = 30.4801 centimeters; 1 inch = 2.539 centimeters.	

Plan of Passenger Accommodation on S. "Spartan Prince," "Tartar Prince" and "Trojan Prince."



, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 15, 16, 17, are outside rooms.

ALL ACCOMMODATIONS ARE AMIDSHIPS.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, are inside rooms.

LOG OF S.S. PRINCE 190

DATE	WEATHER	DISTANCE	LAT.	LONG.	REMARKS

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 082033082